

**MPA**

MANAGEMENT  
CAPACITY

TRAINING

# MPA Management Capacity Training



Module 3:

## COMMUNITY-BASED MANAGEMENT



# Presentation Overview

## Learning Objectives

- Learn why and how communities play an important role in successful resource management
- Demonstrate a participatory approach to identifying, involving and engaging stakeholders in MPA management

# Opening Exercises

## Icebreaker

- True or False



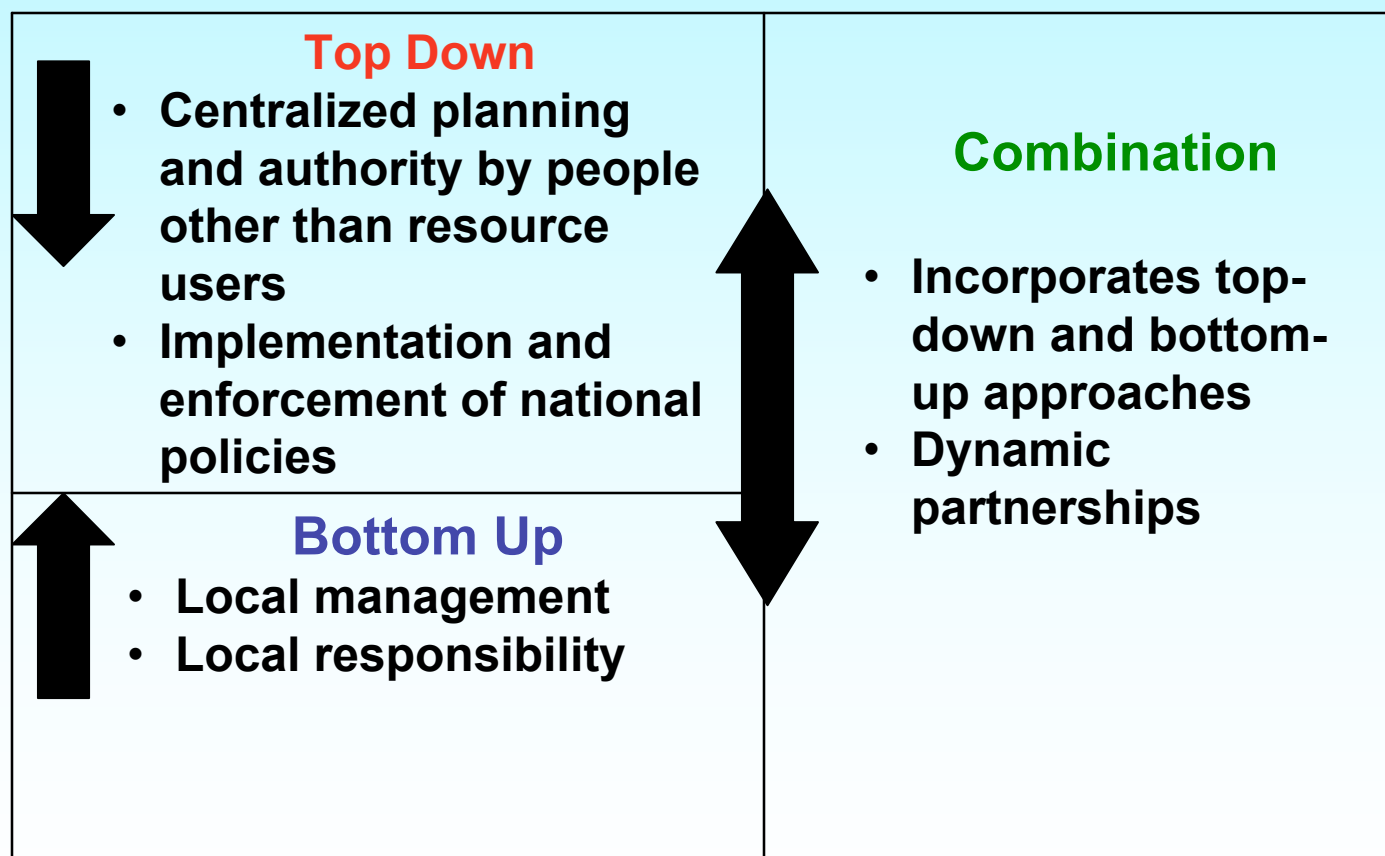
## Recap: Day 2

- Implementation  
Plan Progress



# Role of Communities in Management

## The Management Process



# Resource Management

## Three Approaches

- Integrated Coastal Management
  - Top Down
- Community-Based Coastal Resource Management
  - Bottom Up
- Co-management
  - Combination

The trend in [MPA management] is to become more integrated across habitats and sectors, and more focused on community-based or local-level management rather than centralized approaches

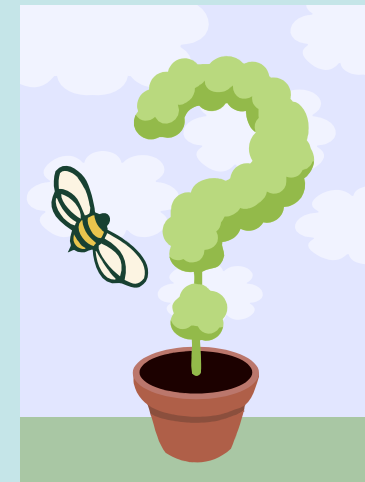
*PH-4, Christie and White 1997; Cicin-Sain and Knecht 1998*

# Discussion

## Management Approaches

➤ Question:

Can you think of different situations in which different management approaches would be appropriate?

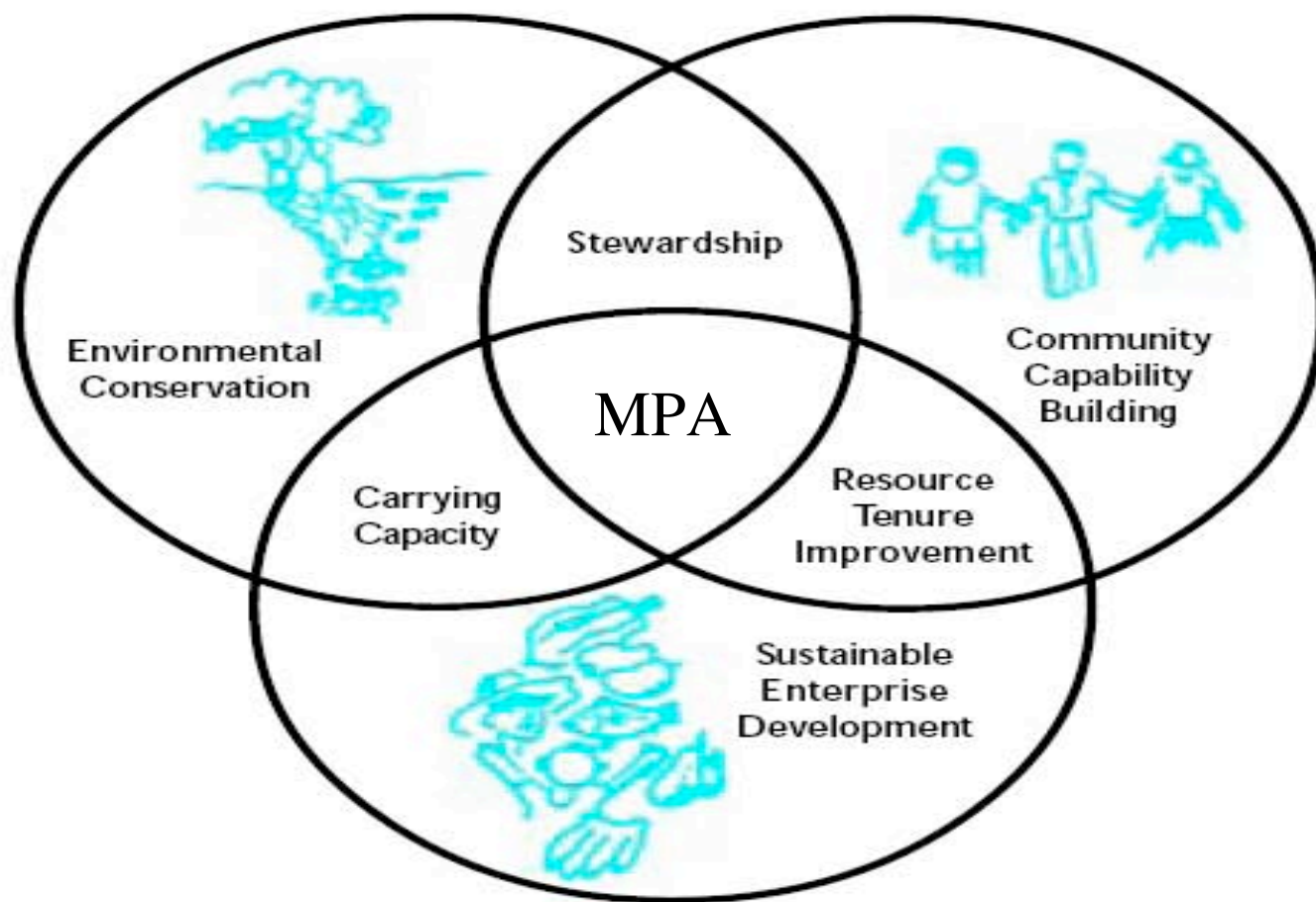


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# Resource Management



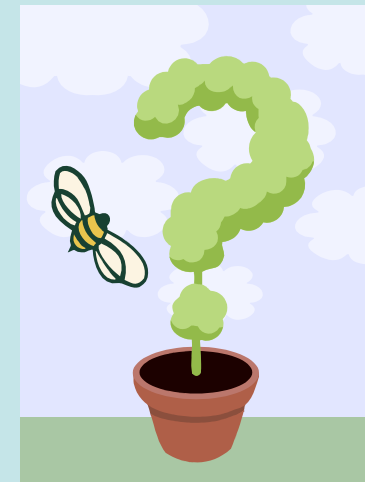
*Adapted from models of community-based coastal resource management*

# Discussion

## Define Participation

➤ Question:

How would you define participation?





# Levels of Community Involvement

## Definitions of Participation

- Shared decision-making
- Cooperation and collaboration
- Mutual respect
- Confidence building and empowerment

### The Benefits

- ✓ Increased engagement
- ✓ More informed
- ✓ Greater responsibility
- ✓ Builds capacity
- ✓ Increases learning
- ✓ Strengthens ownership

# Exercise: Facilitation Skills

## Imagine Managing an Island

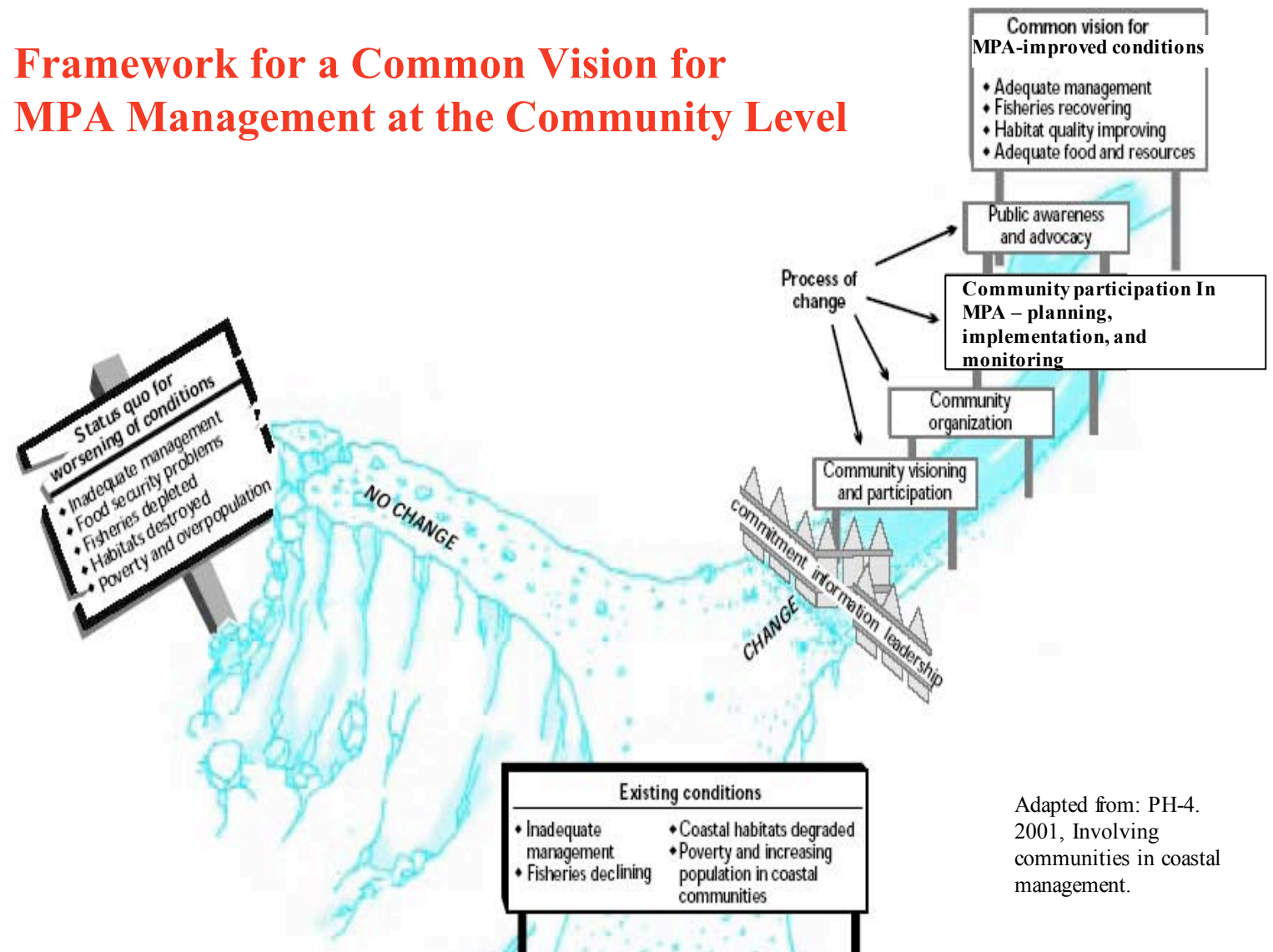
- Form two groups of stakeholders and appoint a facilitator.
- One group attempts to manage for economic benefit and one attempts to manage for ecological benefit.
- The facilitator then discusses the issues and how the team dealt with them.

**Can You Balance  
Ecological and  
Economic Benefits?**



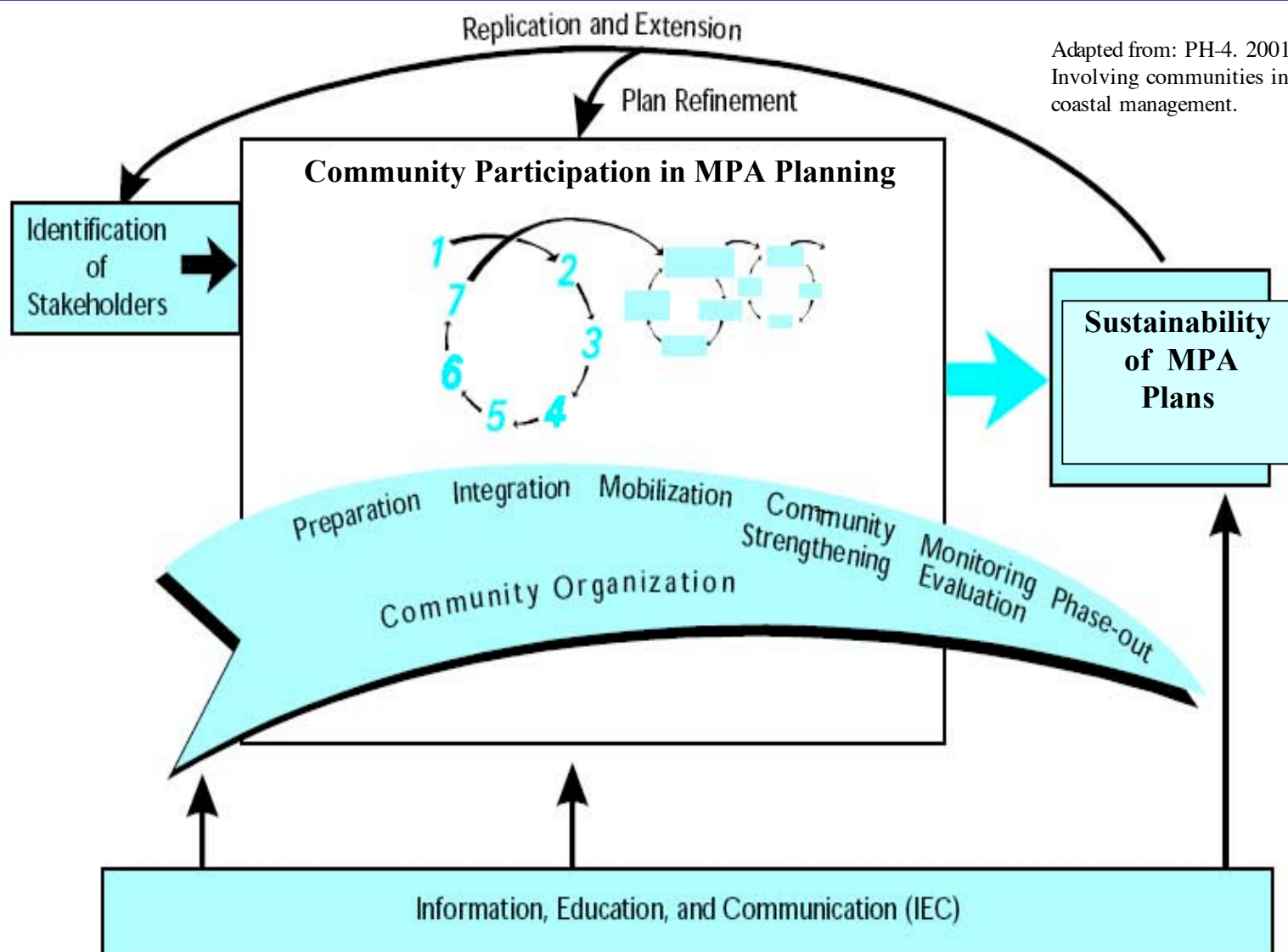
# Framework for Community Participation

## Framework for a Common Vision for MPA Management at the Community Level



Adapted from: PH-4.  
2001, Involving  
communities in coastal  
management.

# Major Activities for Community Involvement



# Key Participants

## Four Categories

### 1. Local Community-Level Partners

- Residents of the area who directly or indirectly use or have an impact on resources
- Often represented by community-level organizations

### 2. Government Partners

- Local government units (LGUs) and representatives of regional or national agencies
- Have functions related to resources in the area.

# Key Participants

## Four Categories

### 3. Resource Management Organizations

- Collaborative resource management boards or councils
- Include government and community representation

### 4. Other Partners

- National and international NGOs, aid agencies, and research or educational institutions
- Contribute important technical advice and funding

# Defining Community

## Two Types of Community

- **Geographical** —  
people within a  
specific  
geographic area





# Defining Community

## Two Types of Community

- **Functional**
  - individuals and families
    - May not be living in the same geographical area
    - Share significant aspects of life in common





# Exercise: Identify Your Stakeholders

## Define Your Stakeholder

- Discuss and identify the threatened resource(s) in your MPA.
- Complete the matrix
- Use the colored circles to represent different stakeholders or stakeholder groups.
- Match circle size to the relative interest of the stakeholder.
- Glue circles to the flip chart paper provided by your instructor.

# Exercise: Identify Your Stakeholders

## Key Definition: Stakeholder

A group and/or individuals who are directly or indirectly affected by the objectives and implementations of an effort — a project or program involving protected areas.

They could be implementers, recipients of benefits, advisors, managers, and are all responsible for MPA-related project results and sustainability.

Stakeholder	Interest in MPA	Role in MPA	How to involve
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# Community Organizing and Participatory Approaches

## What it is, why it is important

- Interactive and participatory
- Capacity building
- Empowerment

### The Benefits

- ✓ Better able to identify problems
- ✓ Better able to find solutions to coastal and marine resource issues

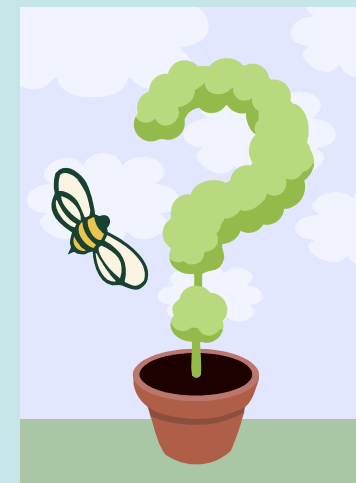
# Discussion

## Community Organization Process

- What is the basis for action in your community?
- Who might be a community organizer in your community?
- Who are some community leaders you would involve in the integration phase?
- What are examples of alternative livelihood projects that are more sustainable for your community?

Refer to handout:

Phases of Community  
Involvement

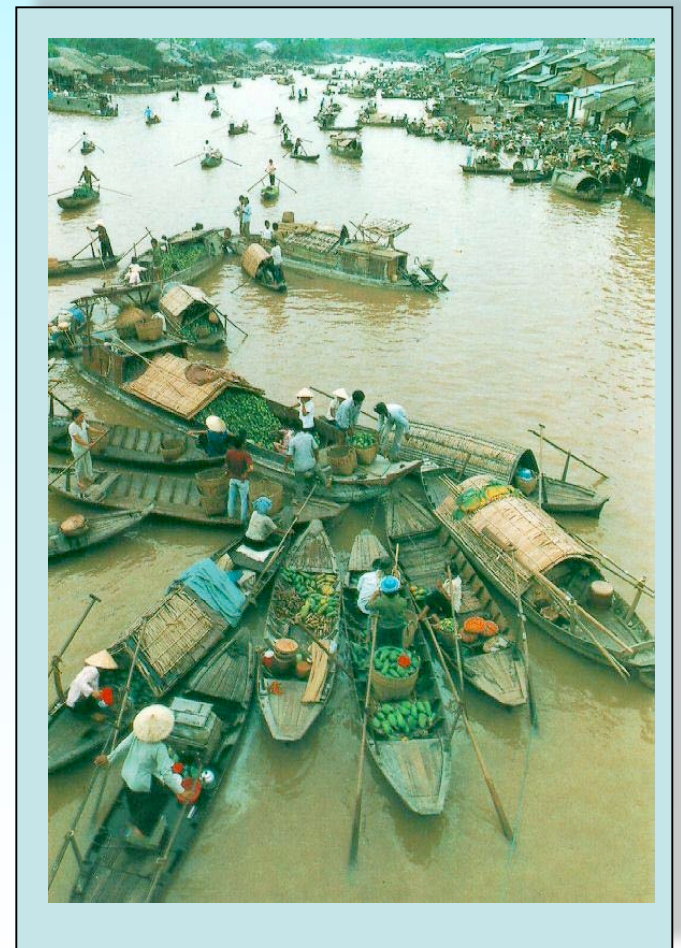


# Participatory Techniques

## Sharing Your Expertise

### ➤ Question:

What are some of the techniques or tools you use in your MPA to bring the community together?



# Participatory Techniques

## Common Techniques

### 1. Natural Group or Informal Interviews

- Casual conversation in natural surroundings
- Purpose: provide a broad overview

### 2. Focus Group Interviews

- Semi-structured discussions with people of common interests/characteristics
- Purpose: identifying/describing group perceptions, attitudes and needs

# Participatory Techniques

## Common techniques

### 3. Semi-Structured Interviews

- Uses a checklist of topics instead of a detailed questionnaire
- Purpose: enables unforeseen topics to surface

### 4. Brainstorming Sessions

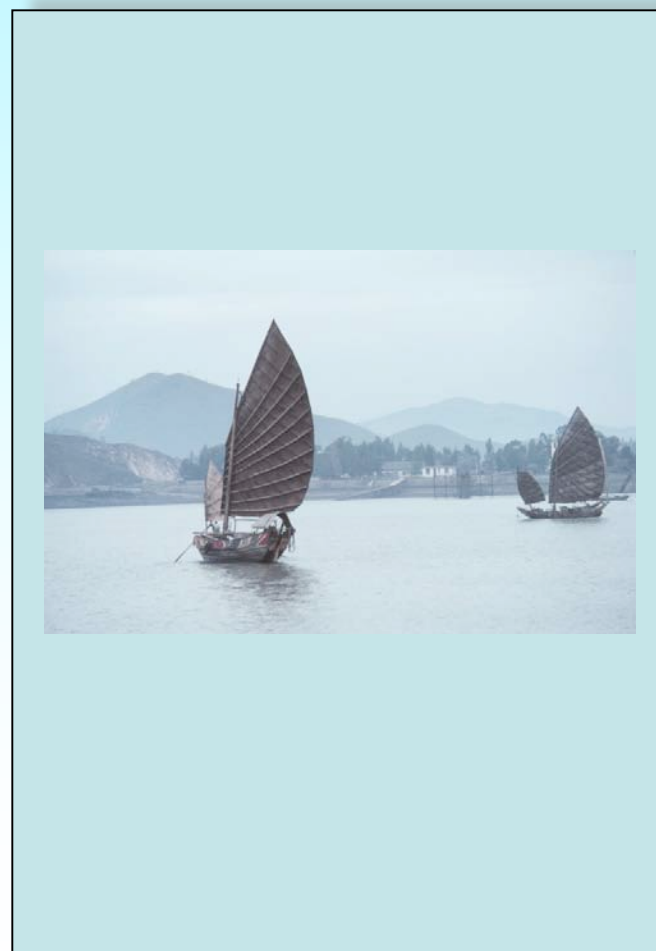
- Facilitated discussion to identify problems and issues in the community.
- Purpose: encourages creative thinking about a particular topic and generates new ideas and opinions

# Participatory Techniques

## Common techniques

### 5. Observational Boat Trips and Walks

- Undertaken by groups of locals
- Purpose: identifying social, environmental and livelihood issues, and evidence of degradation





# Participatory Techniques

## Common Techniques

### 6. Participatory Mapping

- Large sketches of the local area created with local materials
- Purpose: gather data on both natural resources and social issues, and encourage stakeholder involvement

### 7. Venn Diagram

- Overlapping shapes used in a variety of settings
- Purpose: to illustrate and summarize relationships, conflicts and issues

# Participatory Techniques

## Common Techniques

### 8. Gender Analysis

- Study of gender relations
- Purpose: how they might be affected by an intervention



# Other Participatory Techniques

## What is a PCRA?

- **A Participatory Coastal Resource Assessment**
  - Typically using a variety of tools and techniques
  - Particularly useful in showing community resources and their condition.

- ✓ Informal interviews
- ✓ Focus groups
- ✓ Semi-structured interviewed
- ✓ Brainstorming
- ✓ Boat trips/walks
- ✓ Participatory mapping
- ✓ Venn diagrams
- ✓ Gender analysis

# Exercise: Create a Timeline for Stakeholder Involvement

## Work with your team to:

- Refer to your group's chart listing stakeholders and their link to the MPA
- Decide on six or fewer stakeholders to focus on during this activity
  - In "real life," you would include all stakeholders
- Create a timeline that illustrates the past involvement of key stakeholder groups in the project area and future involvement in the MPA

# Case Studies

- Hon Mun MPA in Nha Trang, Vietnam
- Cu Lao Cham MPA, Vietnam
- Koh Kong Mangrove MPA, Cambodia
- Cebu MPA, Philippines

# Exercise: Comparative Approaches

## Compare the different case studies

- Break into your teams, review the case studies, and compare and contrast each one's approach to management
- Be prepared to discuss your team's analysis with the group